#### WHY GOLD BARS CAN'T GO.

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

MR. LEECH SAYS THAT THE TREASURY POLICY

IS UNIVERSALLY COMMENDED. Edward O. Leech, the Director of the Mint, visited New-York yesterday, and when his tall and stalwart was recognized downtown an impression got broad that part of his business in New-York was to ascertain the views of bankers as to the decision of the Government to withhold gold bars for export. But he told a Tribune reporter, who talked with him in the evening, that he had come from Washington only on Assay Office business.

" "I did not come with any definite purpose to ask the views of bankers on the gold bar subject at all." he said: "but being here, I incidentally met bankers and business men with whom I am personally ac quainted. I am satisfied that the gold bar policy good one, and that it will be commended by the people of the country and by bankers and busines

men generally." "With whom did you converse about it?" asked the

reporter.
"With all the leading bank presidents—the presidents of the Chase National Bank, the Bank of the Republic and others, as well as leading merchants. I found that the action of the Department was comconnected with the Assay The views of leading merchants and bankers in regard to the policy of the Administration in declining to mish shippers of gold with fine gold bars for shipment abroad, I ascertained incidentally, and I have found that the sentiment is universally that the Gov-

ernment has acted wisely in this decision." In reply to other inquiries put by the reporter, Mr

Leech said:
"This proposition to decline to exchange gold be for gold coin has been a favorite project of mine for some time, indeed ever since I have been Director the Mint. I found on the statute books a law pacted in 1882 which authorized the superintendents of the mints to give gold bars in exchange for gold oin of equal value. The late Secretary of the Treas Windom, and myself were disposed to hol that this law intended to give the Department discreuon, but upon submitting the matter to the Attorney General he held that the statute was mandatory and that we could not decline to exchange gold for gold coin, nor could we nake charge for such exchange. The result was that the Treasury Department was utterly helpless in the matter of gold shipments. Upon the recommendation of the late Secretary and myself, Congress mended the law at its last session by making the ex change discretionary with the Secretary, and allowing the imposition of a charge equal to the cost of manu-

"The day after Congress adjourned, \$600,000 in gold bars were requested for export, and after con ultation with the new secretary it was decided to im pose a charge of four cents per hundred dollars in value, equivalent to \$240 on the amount of bars asked We found that the shippers paid this charge and

that the shipment was made. "On last Tuesday I was notified by the Superin tendent of the Assay Office in New-York that \$1,000,000 were wanted in gold bars for shipment. change at that date was only 4:881-4, showmovement; that is, that it was more profitable to buy exchange on London than to bodily ship gold at that rate of exchange. It was what is known as a 'special shipment'; that is, a shipment of gold for a specific purpose, or what is known as an arbitrage movement, and upon my recommendation and with the concurrence of the Administration, the secretary decided to exercise the other alternative allowed by the change in the law, and the Treasury Departmen declined to furnish gold bars in exchange for gold coin for shipment.

"The views of the Department are simply these: that it is undesirable and against public policy for the Government to furnish gold in its most convenient form at a seaboard port to shippers of gold; and we proposed to exercise the same discrimination that has been exercised by European countries in regard to the export of gold-that is, we do not propose t facilitate it. Shippers can send coin or private bars, but we hold that it is not the duty of the Government, nor is it good public pelicy to furnish them with fine bars, of proved weight, for shipment. As a matter of fact it is not as profitable to ship coin as bars. Coin is not always of full standard fineness. is frequently abraded, and naturally loses by abrasio in transition. Besides it has to be melted on the other side of the water, and the result is that the net results to shippers are not so satisfactory in the cas of coin as of bars, which are always of full weight and are received readily by foreign banks at their

stamped weight and fineness. "This policy is exercised now fot because of any change in the monetary situation of the United States, gold supply or any distrust that there may be any for the first time operative which permits us to exer cise this discretion. As a matter of fact, there is superabundance of gold in the Treasury of the United States, the amount at the present time being, as nearly as my memory serves me, about three hundred million dollars, of which over one hundred and fifty milli dollars is 'free gold,' that is, gold not held in trust for any purpose, but available for the redemption of the nterest-bearing indebtedness of the United States

that is, the legal-tender notes and Treasury notes. "There has been no time recently when there has been more free gold in the Treasury than at the present, and this change of policy upon the part of the Administration has no connection whatever with the question of the ability of the Government readiness of the Government to redeen legal-tender notes in gold upon demand of the holder. The Treasury stands ready at any moment to redeem any indebtedness of the Government legally payable in coin of standard value, it gold upon demand. This policy is exercised solely for the benefit of the country, in that, as stated, it is not considered good policy to furnish shipper gold with bars of proved fineness, which is the most convenient an profitable form of gold for shipment, especially at

Mr. Leech will return to Washington to-day.

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A foolish attempt was made yesterday to create the idea that the Sub-Treasury was not paying gold on the new Treasury notes, payable in "coin," when gold was asked for. Assistant Treasurer Roberts spoiled the attempt, which evidently had a speculative origin, by attempt, which evidently had a speculative origin, by coplaining that the Sub-Treasury had always paid out gold when asked for on the old greenbacks and the new Treasury notes. He said: "I have never made a ruling on the point as to whether the old sliver certificates, which simply are certificates of deposit of sliver dollars, would be paid in gold if that metal were saked for. I do not say now that it would be refused, but merely call attention to the language of the sliver certificates."

The language on this note says: "This certifies that there have been deposited in the Treasury of the United

The language on this note says: "This certifies that there have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States ten silver dollars payable to the bearer on demand."

## A RECEPTION TO MRS. C. B. COLBY.

reception was given by the New-York City Woman a reception was given by the New-York City woman sufface League to Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, Editor of "The Woman's Tribune," at the Fark Avenue Hotel, has tight. About 500 persons were present. An address of wickers was made by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, president of the a sociation. Mrs. Colby replied in a few well-chosen words, and was followed by Miss Susan B. Authory. A choice programme of classical music s performed by Miss Corlane Plint, violinist, and Mrs.

Picciouka Schultze, 'cellist.

Among those present were: Miss Katherine Blake, Mrs.

Among those present were: Mass Katherine Blake, Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis, George C. Partiett, Dr. Jennie Lozier, Mrs Ravenhill, Miss Mary Anthony, Miss Brown-Spear, Mrs Ravenhill, Miss Mary Anthony, Miss Brown-Spear, Mrs. Esther Herman, Mrs. Anna Randall Diesi, Mrs. S. Rosenfeld, Mrs. Marguerite Moore, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goss, Justus O. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wakerman, Dr. Lucy Waite, of Chicago; Miss L. Gilbert, Dr. R. A. Gunn, Robert Lorier, Miss Lorier, Miss Dougherty, Miss Theresa Barcalow, Mrs. Mideberger, Mrs. E. A. Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Jenstins, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Logan, Mr. Chritenden, Mrs. S. E. Falman, the Misses Falman, Mosex H. Sawver, of S. E. Fairman, the Misses Fairman, Mosex H. Sawyer, of Mystle, Connecticut; Mr. and Mrs. Jose, h Thomas, of Bayone, N. J.; Mme. Calyo, Miss Rianchard, Mrs. John J. Judge, Mrs. William Sumner Wyse, and Dr. Elizabeth

A MINISTER CHARGED WITH INTOXICATION.

The trustees of St. John's Evancelical Church in Hoboken at a secret meeting on Wednesday night determined to prefer charges of intoxication against the Rev. John W. Freund. It was said at the meeting that recently Mr. Freund performed a marriage ceremony, and steen the ceremony inhibited too freely. Mr. Freund is five the ceremony inhibited too freely. Mr. Freund is fiver the ceremony inhibit

work along loaned the church \$4,000 on a second mort-gage. In addition to the charge of intoxication, another charge has been preferred against the clergyman, that of intruthfulness and insincerity.

THE BEER GARDEN OPPOSED.

VOTE OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS A UNIT AGAINST THIS PLAN FOR

SPREADING DISEASE. The New-York Academy of Medicine last night by a manimous vote announced its opposition to the plan the previous evening there had been a meeting of the section of Public Health, Legal Medicine, etc., of the Academy, which was also held at No. 17 West Fortythird-st., and vigorous addresses were made by Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Dr. Richard H. Derby and others. in which the worse than folly of the object was clearly shown. A resolution was passed denouncing the two riots. neasure and this was transmitted to the parent body last evening. It was as follows:

Be it resolved. That we, members of the Academy of Medicine, do most carnestly protest against the enactment of the aforesaid bill, belleving that the construction of an air-garden with pavilions or botanical gardens over a reservoir whose water passes through pipes conveying drinking water to a large number of our citizens, will be followed by disease and death training in the Army, defended the prison bravely directly traceable to contamination from such air-garden with pavilions."

The secretary read this resolution, and it was moved that it be adopted, and that a committee of three be appointed to see that it was presented to the Legislature. As Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, who presided, Dr. Abraham Jacobi and others, had presented the arguments against the stupendous piece of claptrap legislation so ably and convincingly on the previ ous evening, it was deemed unnecessary that any more speeches should be made on the subject. There was ome doubt as to the need of appointing the committee of three to see that the resolution reached the hands of the committee of the Legislature which is consider-

ing the bill, but Dr. Loomis said : "I do not think it would be wise to have the secre tary send the resolution to Albany. In the first place it might never reach the committee, and in the next place, if it did, it might be thrown into the wastebasket. The only way is to present it in person. There will be a public hearing on the subject on next Thursday night, and that would be a good time to hand the paper to the committee.'

The Academy agreed with its chairman and the vote in favor of the resolution was given with a vim and not Dr. Loomis named Drs a dissenting voice was heard. A. Jacobi, Gouverneur M. Smith and Francis Delafield be serve on the committee, and consented, at the collectation of those present, to become an ex-officimember of it.

The Academy of Medicine is composed of representalive physicians, whose voice on a question of hygiene such as is involved in the project for wasting the money and injuring the health of the public, is of the greatest weight. Among those who attended the meetng last night and voted against the beer garden plan vere Drs. A. M. Jacobus, R. Kalish, John Parso Charles E. Quimby, John T. Howell, H. H. Seabrook E. N. Bradley, K. F. Junor, T. M. Cheesman, S. Newton Leo, E. M. Cushin, W. K. Simpson, J. H. Billings Everett Herrick, Walter E. James, S. T. Armstrong Frank W. Jackson, Wendell C. Phillips, Nell J. Hepburn, H. M. Biggs, J. D. Byron, H. D. Chapin and Titus Munson Coun.

nurn, H. M. Biggs, J. D. Byron, H. D. Chapin, and Titus Munson Coan.
Previous to the vote on the air garden resolution Dr. Walter B. James had read a paper entitled "A Contribution to the Study of Malaria in New York City." The pathology of the subject was discussed by Drs. H. M. Biggs and J. D. Byron; its clinical aspect by Drs. A. Jacobi, A. B. Ball, W. H. Thomson and Francis Delantield, while Dr. L. Emmet Holt spoke of malaria in children. Dr. James closed the discussion. Dr. Simon Laruch moved that the Academy indorse the plan to have the city build spray baths of the kind in use at the Juvenile Asylum, and appoint a comfittee to urge the city authorities to adopt the plan. Consideration of the subject was deferred until the meeting of the Academy next month.

#### MANHATTAN CLUB ELECTION.

AN EXCITING CANVASS IN THE FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY.

The annual election for managers of the Manhattan Club last night was the most spirited in the history of the club. The polls closed at 11 o'clock, and at that hour it was thought that the counting of the votes would not be finished before 5 a. m.

The scenes at the club-house during the evening were exceedingly animated, and from the exterior the old Stewart mansion had the appearance of being illuminated for a revel. A long line of carriages filled Thirty-fourth-st, on both sides, and other conveyances were kept moving along the Fifth-ave. front. But it was inside that the animation was greatest. The im-mense parlors were crowded with men in evening iress, who were actively canvassing for their respective candidates. Many came in carriages, renot because there is any deficiency in the away again. Early in the evening a long line of voters extended from the polling-room on the second floor; out through the corridors, and down one polls closed the line was still there, seemingly as long as it had been an hour previously.

The election practically involves the future political

policy of the club, and the agitation concerning it brought out an enormous vote. At 11 o'clock it was said that more than 600 votes had been cast, twice as many as were cast at the annual election of man agers a year ago. It was impossible at that hour even to guess at the result, owing to the va-t amount of scratching that had been done, but the so-called advocates of Tammany's supremacy in the club ex-pressed confidence that their ticket had been vicorious. What was called the regular or conservative ticket, representing the element which advocated the climination of local political influences in the conduct

of the organization, was as follows:

For manager for one year-Sylvester J. O'Sullivan;
manager for two years-L. H. Livingston; managers for three years-John Hone, jr., David B. Gilbert. W. C. Whitney, George G. Haven and Walter Stanton. The "Tammany ticket" substituted the names of Perry The "Tammany ticket" substituted the names of Perry Belmont, R. Duncan Harris, J. Coleman Drayton and Charles B. Peet for those of David E. Gilbert, John Hone, jr., L. H. Livingston and Sylvester J. O'Sullivan. Perry Belmont led the opposition faction, being supported by many of the politicians who are now prominent in the administration of Tammany's affairs The election will decide whether Tammany will be abl to control the clab, as some members declare it is trying to do, and whether the Tammany Democracy to be regarded as the regular Democracy in other is to be regarded as the regular Democracy in other than municipal affairs. The counter effort is to make the Manhattan Club to the Democratic party what the Union League is to the Republican.

At midnight the tellers, Howland Robbins, Charles W. Dayton and Frank Ellis, were busily engaged in their work of counting, and there was said to be no prospect of ascertaining the result even approximately for several hours.

### ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, ! March 19.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund
Butler, 17th Infantry, was placed in the retired list of the
Army to-day by operation of law. His retirement promotes
Major George K. Brady, 13th Infantry, to be lieutenant
colonel 17th Infantry, and Captain George K. Sanderson,
11th Infantry to be major 13th Infantry.
Commander George W. Pigman is ordered to ordnance
instruction at the Navy Yard, Washington. Surgeon James
H. Gaines and, Passed Assistant Engineer William R.
King, have been placed on the retired list.

The United States steamer Monongahela was put into
commission at the Portsmouth Navy Yard to day. She will
go to Newport and take aboard a number of navai apprentices for an extended cruise.

ces for an extended cruise. Portsmouth, N. H., March 19.—The Lancaster went into commission this morning. The Lancaster will go to New-York to be fitted out as the flagship of the Asiatic Squadron.

### THE LESSON UTTERLY LOST.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Sanders is the proprietor of a large jobbing house in Pittstarg. One of his regular customers is old Joe Miller, a p.dier. Joe has a reprehensible habit of offering less than the market price for merchandise. About two months ago Joe came in to buy some stock and Sanders wated on him.

"Fil tell you smething, Joe," he said, by way of introduction. "Fil be glad to sell you anything you like, but if you offer me a penny less than the price I name I'll throw you out of that door."

"All right," said Joe, "I'll remember."
They came to a job lot of half hose.

"How much!" asked Joe.

"Two dollars and a half a dozen," replied Sanders.

"I'll give you two dollars," said Joe, without reflecting.
Sanders turned quick as a flash, and taking his

#### LIKE THE CINCINNATI RIOT.

REMINISCENCES BY T. C. CAMPBELL.

READY TO DEFEND A POSSIBLE REVENGEFUL

SLAYER OF PARKERSON. Thomas C. Campbell, who was one of the most noted criminal lawyers in Cincinnati up to 1884, and was so In that city, by reason of his having defended the miscarried, has practised his profession in New-York for perching a disease-spreading garden on top of the lost seven years. He is senior member of the lost reservoir at Forty-second-st, and Fifth-ave. On law firm of Campbell & Murphy, with offices at No. law firm of Campbell & Murphy, with offices at No. 265 Broadway, and he lives at No. 2,139 Seventh ave. As in the case of the Cincinnati riot, that in New-Orleans was caused by a popular belief in the inefficiency of the courts to provide punishment for offenders against the law. In conversation with a Tribune re-

"When did the Cincinnati riots occur?" the reporter asked.

"The actual outbreak," Mr. Campbell replied, "began on Friday, March 28, 1884. Some six or seven persons in the mob were killed in the assault on the jail, and a score were wounded. Sheriff M. L. Haw kins, now Adjutant-General of Ohio, with a courage which is naturally his, and an experience begot and repelled the mob with a loss of six killed and twenty wounded. All Saturday from early morning until dusk of evening a crowd of from 15,000 to 20,000 people hung about the court-house and prison I walked through the crowd to the court house, and for more than half a block there was a dense mass of humanity, through which I picked my way. They struck me as being more on the order of curiosity-seekers than as mallelous persons. A portion of the press, however, had inflamed the populace very much, and toward evening the crowd became demonstrative

"On the evening of March 29, under the cover fire which had been started by rolling oil barrels into the Court House, an aitack was made upon the Treasurer's office. From that moment the evil passion of the entire mob seemed to be thoroughly aroused. Sharp fighting occurred between the Sheriff's forces and the rioters. Both the Sheriff's aids and the 14th Regiment showed courage, and dealt with the mobmobs only should be dealt with, by giving them leaden hall. The result was that some 129 personwere more or less severely wounded, and fifty nine, I

RIFLES DISCOURAGE PARKERSONS. "On Sunday certain evil-disposed politicians undertook to organize the mob and lead them against my residence, but a half-dozen Winchester rifles in the hands of my servants and two or three of my friends were more persuasive than the elequence of the 'Parkersons' who were leading the rioters."

"What were the causes leading to the Cincinnati

"The causes were partially political; partially the haste to cry 'stop thief' of certain people connected with the gas corporations and other like institutions which had for years been pursuing a course of bribery with departments of the State government; and largely the capidity of certain elements in Cincinnati, secretly put in motion by one Albert Netter (who afterward ecame a sort of side partner of Ives and Stayner, of railroad fame), because of matters growing out of an attempt to lease the Miami and Eric Canal, and in part

the jealousy of certain lawyers.

"The immediate prefext for the rior was found it the trial of a boy named Berner, seventeen years old, who was indicted as the active accomplice of a reck less young man named Palmer, about twenty six year of age. Palmer had in him about one eighth colored They were charged with the murder of a ma named Kirk, who kept a livery stable. The actual facts of the case were that Kirk had exhibited a large roll of bills in the presence of Palmer and Berner. Palmer announced his intention of getting the bills Berner asked how, and Palmer said, 'I will show you. Palmer struck Kirk, when his back was to him, with a dray-pin, killing him. Berner attempted to escape, when Palmer threatened to deal out to him the same fate. Cowed by Palmer, Berner assisted him in hiding the body, received from him \$100 of the money, and went to Indiana to an uncle's.

EXTORTING A CONFESSION.

"Upon seeing in the daily press that he was wanted he returned to his father's home, arriving there at 5 o'clock in the morning. His father at once took him to the police station, where he told the authorities the store. From there he was removed to From there he was removed to what was called the 'fly' cell at headquarters, and there kept without food of any kind all day and all night. Cit izens, reporters, detectives and police officers were constantly with him, urging him to confess. Time and again he repeated to one and another the facts already stated, but that was not what was wanted. He was told that the crowd was on the outside with a rope to hang him if he did not confess. The fact was re lated to him that in a previous homicide case, where one Roofner, Enger and a young son of Enger's were indicted for a murder, that as soon as the son made a and Roofner the son was at once released, and the told him he could go home like young Enger did, if

he would confess.

"He said: "Very well, write what you want and "He said: 'Very well, write what you want and I will sign it.' Mr. Anthony, a reporter on a daily paper, at about 4 o'clock in the morning wrote the confession which herner signed, and his paper had a 'scoop' of the news next morning. Young herner believing what they had told him, took his hat and attempted to leave the prison. Of course he was stopped, was returned to his cell, and then, for the first time in twenty-four hours, this boy of seven-teen got something to cat. A confession so obtained should not have been used as evidence.

When I undertook the defence I saw at once that if the confession was kept out, or its effect destroyed

if the confession was kept out, or its effect destroyed as testimony, nothing would remain upon which the boy could be convicted. That was the fight in the our court to convicted. That was the fight in the court-room. I succeeded, the jury giving a vertical of manslaughter and holding Berner to be what in England would have been termed an accomplice after that fact, of course not a legal ground for such a

versitet in Ohio.

"The popular feeling was in a condition to be worked upon at this time by reason of the fact that the courts of Ohio had been, as they really are now, somewhat cloqued. A number of untried cases of homicide were then upon the dockets, and above all the public was much inflamed by the brutal murder all the public was much inflamed by the brutal murder of a colored family on Walnut Hills and the sale of their bodies to a medical college. As I was attorney for the company that was about to lease the Miami and Eric Canal by act of the Legislature, and as Albert Netter and his colleagues were foiled in their efforts to become copartners in that arrangement, they shrewdiy took advantage of the popular discontent, and by putting placards bearing such inscriptions as 'They are now trying to Bernerize our canals' on the shoulders of men, and having them march up and down the streets, succeeded in calling a meet-ing to protest against the leasing of the canals, and

ing to protest against the leasing of the canals, and against the administration of the criminal courts. "The riotous element, thus invited by the best people," saw their opportunity, and seized it with much avidity, particularly the crowd which on Saturday night avidity, particularly the crowd which on Saturday night attempted to loot the Treasurer's office. All this excitement was of course a market day for that portion of the press which dealt in sensationalism. Mr. Murai Halstead. Editor of 'The Commercial,' had been my bitter enemy for nearly twenty years, and this, to him, was a golden opportunity. His editorial on the Monday following the burning of the court-house, read:

"the us take an account of stock. A million-dollar court-house destroyed. The finest library in the West in ashes. A hundred lives lost. Justice defied, but the criminal lawyer still lives? How long?"

the criminal lawyer still lives! How long?" THE QUESTION STILL UNANSWERED.

"As mobs are composed of men who forget that they are human beings, and who are led by their instincts and passions as wild animals are led, the same remedy must be used to control them. By looking the wild beast in the eye, you can drive it back slinking to its lair. Secause I looked the mob in the eye, the question Mr. Halstead put is still unanswered, for neither he knows nor I how long the

object of his wrath may live." "What after effects were produced by the Cin-

"The effect that is produced by a benumbing night mare, which gradually wears away. A lot of hasty legislation was enacted, changing the manner of getting juries, reducing the challenges which a de-fendant charged with murder in the first degree is allowed to exercise at common law, and increasing the challenges which may be exercised by the State. In novations upon those rules which had been the product of the learning and experience of the English-speaking people from the days of Edward I, and which now prevail in the Dominions of Great Britain and largely in the States of the Union. It gave the criminal classes a brief day of supremacy. The criminal classes and a portion of the press shared in the government of a great city by means of a mob; but government of a great city by means of a man, out that nightmare passed away and Cincinnati returned to her normal condition of being governed by due process of law, by judges, sheriffs and juries selected in pursuance of law. Of course the usual number of homicides occurred, the usual number of unfortunates

suffered either death or imprisonment, but happily the city was not permanently the worse for her wretched experience. The Court House has been rebuilt, the library has been restored, and the people have been taught new reverence for law and order."

What analogy exists between the Cincinnati and New-Orleans riots!"

"A close analogy. In the first place, I believe that communities like individuals go insane; become for the time being unaccountable for their actions. There is a chapter in Eugene Sue's 'Wandering Jew' which tells how the Jesuit Fathers were set upon and murdered, in Paris, by artful antagonists working up the public passions against them, by inculcating the belief that the priests had been poisoning the tankards of wine, thus producing the plague which in 1837 carried of so large a portion of the inhabitants of that NOT UNKNOWN IN ITALY.

"The Italian people and Government complain now very much that in this year of grace '91 a mob wretched and cowardly as it was, and led by bad and victors men as it was, should have committed the draggled escatcheon of New-Orleans, forgetting that in Italy herself, in the year 1884, seven years ago, that city because they believed that the doctors had been poisoning the fountains of water. That, by the was the same year that a portion of the press in minds of the unthinking populace that the fountains, not of water, but of justice, were being poisoned. It was the same lapse from a normal condition that broug. Tabout the riot in Cincinnati, the riot in Naples and the riot in New-Orleans.

"There is a further analogy between the riots in Cincinnati and New-Orleans. In Cincinnati it was the secret and sinister action of a few men behind the scenes which worked upon the passions of the mob; and in New-Orleans I am firmly of the belief that it was the lealousy of rival detective agencies, which in that city seem to have much to do with the local politics, that was the most potent cause in bring? ing on the brutal riot."

"What part did the foreign population take in the Cincinnati riot !"

A good many Germans did take part in the riot, not because of any interest in the immediate causes which led 'the powers behind the throne' to resort to riot, but because there is a certain element among the German and Hungarian populace that leads them to seize with avidity an opportunity to attack existing

A GOOD CLASS OF CITIZENS "What connection did the Italian populace hav

with the Cincinnati riot!" None. I was Prosecuting Attorney in Cincinnati for four years. In that time probably 6,000 cases passed under my observation. I do not believe that e-half of 1 per cent of the 6,000 were Italians. far as I know, the Italian populace of Cincinnati wa industrious, law abiding class of citizens. of them rank among the best merchants of the city. observed nothing in them that would justify me in tying that they were not desirable residents of that They had no connection whatever with the

"I am too far away to tell; but it is preposterous, it sems to me, to say that the Mafia or any other secret and Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers', of Boston. rganization of Italians could be so powerful as to

lerks, the judges, the Mayor, the Governor, the allers, were all from among the 'best people,' for the ready derringer in Louisiana prevents any one but the 'best people' from speaking at the poils. Some credit is given to this gang of assassins because they performed their murderous acts in daylight. Bosh! The sun never shines in Louisiana without causing the steam to rise from the blood of some one assassinated in broad daylight, because he had given offence to the best people. Why could not the 'best people' have had the Italians tried over again!

Mr. Campbell, in Louisiana P do say that if any Italian widow, mother, daughter or weetheart should forget the injunction that 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord,' and would drive the

which The Tribune has been doing, undrels who have engaged in it, and it cannot be meted out to them by so or the prison, let a healthy public law abiding people stamp upon their risk of Can. Let Mr. Packerson and pointed out as the murderers who go abroad unwhipped of justice.

"An active and healthy unbile sentiment, such as that which condemned the code duello after the death of Hamilton, will, in the end, do much to rectify the plasmed blood of Louislana. Of course the day need not be hoped for when we will be spared the ravaces of disease and the curse of instants. As I have previously said, communities, like individuals, may at times become lisane, but as pure air, good food, suitable clothing and proper houses serve to ward off the approach of physical disease, and off times consequent instants, so will the creation of a healthy public sentiment teach the bravers who led the mob in New-Orleans that their burdens will be heavier than they can bear if they repeat the wrong they have done.

"Human nature has not changed much since the days of Pontius Pitste. The press of New-Orleans volves the allexed mubic indignation of that city, and advises musder. They tell us 'vox populi vox Det,' yet it was the voice of the mob which cried out in Judea, 'Crueffy Him. Careffy Him.' So it has been in the weary decades that have come and gone since. Men, women and children are mobbed and murdered in Bussia because they are not of the prevailing religion. It has been a matter of indifference to the Louisiana gentlemm whether he shocts a hawk on the wing or a neuro on the run. Education has told. In Louislana the best people have drawn the attention of the civilized world to them. They did great evil. May good follow."

From The Chicago Mail.

From The Chicago Mail.

Mr. Mesweeny was a thorough student of human nature and master of the art of observation. Nothing escaped his notice. While engaged upon a case he watched the jury as a cat watches a monse, and frequently astonished his clients by ending his arguments very abruptly and submitting the matter to the jury.

"I've known many a case to be talked to death after it had been won," he said. "What is the use of wasting time and breath after the jury is converted to your way of thinking! I believe I can tell when I have my jury well in hand. At that point I stop, no matter in what share it leaves my speech. I take it that a client employs a lawyer to win his case and not to display his rhetorical or orathetal abilities."

they do not to display his rhetorical or oratorical they will show at a moreor trial in San Francisco a few well shown at a moreor trial in San Francisco a few well shown at a moreor trial in San Francisco a few well shown at a moreor trial in San Francisco a few well shown at a moreor trial in San Francisco a few well shown at a moreor trial in San Francisco a few well shown at a moreor trial in San Francisco a few well shown at a moreor trial in San Francisco a few well shown at a moreor trial in San Francisco a few was hissed by some and finally interrupted by one of the state apparently hot made out a very clear case to make his address to the jary he had not the first and the bribbed press. The speaker was hissed by some and finally interrupted by one of the first set forth in the center of the data the first proportion of the first set forth in the center of the set of the first set forth in the center of the set first set for the defendant.

Excit set of merica and by the chairman. It was voted to send dispatches to Pre-defent first son and the Italian Government, asking for satisfaction.

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Excit set of merica and by the chairman. It was voted to send the meeting on Wednesday night, at which a unanimous call was made to the Rev. Januer Set for the send the public of the Rev. Januer Set for the send the public of the Rev. Januer Set for the first

is down the road to see if her husband was yet in sight, easer to be the first to catch a glimpse of his figure in the distance that a stanning supper might await him upon his arrival. He pictured three ruddy-faced little children swinding upon the old gate, waiting till papa should come home to them again.

At this point the lawver noticed that one of the invene—a bloff old Westerner—had considerable difficulty in swallowing a large lump which cholted him and that there was a survivious moisture in his event in the speaker paused. Turning toward that invertee held out both hands as a little child might have done to its father and said in a tone that was scarcely and idea of continuen, you must send him home to them.' Shifting measily in his seat the jurer blurted out: "Yes, by —, we'll do it, too."

Mesweeny instantly sat down. The case was won, we read that was acquitted. But the case was won.

out: "Yes, by —, we'll do it, too."
Mesweeny instantly sat down. The case was won.
His client was acquitted. But the most interesting
point in this case, perhaps, was the fact which the
lawyer afterward learned—that the prisoner at the
bar was an unmarried man.

To Be Well Dressed

### ASK YOUR TAILOR FOR LIAWTHORN BLACK CHEVIOT.

Quality and Color Superior to All Others. Suitable for All Occasions.

ONCE Worn, ALWAYS Worn, and NEVER Worn Out!

# BE SURE YOU CET HAWTHORNE.

A GOOD ARTICLE IS ALWAYS IMITATED BY INFERIOR MAKERS.

NEWS FROM NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY. A COMMITTEE TO SELECT THE CANDIDATES. The Republican City Convention was held yesterday at Wood's Hall. It was called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Alderman-at-Large. Mayor Gilbert Collins was chosen chairman and Thomas McEwan was made secretary. Ex-Judge Seymour said he thought it would be unwise to make a nomination then. The convention had been called unusually early and the infamous changing of the district lines had so

mixed up the delegates that many had been elected under the old lines and some under the new district mittee of one from each of the six Aldermanic districts with power to select a candidate and nominate him. The motion was carried and the following committee was selected; 1st District, Flavel McGee; 1ld District, Humphrey W. Carr; 1lld District, Charles A. Stellman; IVth District, Frederick Bluem; Vth District, Roderick B. Seymour; Vitn District, Dominick Wegman. lines. He moved that the convention appoint a com-

Stephen M. Dean, a scavenger, of No. 240 Caton ave., was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Adolph Luck, who charged Dean with having forged his name to a note for \$300. Dean was held in \$2,000 bail

ELIZABETH.

TO REBUILD THE WORKS ON A LARGER SCALE The officers and directors of the National Cordage Company decided yesterday to begin the works of erecting a new building in place of the factory was destroyed at Elizabeth by tire on Wednesday, as soon as the ruins of the burned building were cleared away and the insurance agents made their settlements The building was fully insured in fifteen mutual insurance companies, but the lists were not completed yesterday. E. M. Fulton, jr. secretary of the com pany, said, however, that the loss on the plant was from \$450,000 to \$500,000. Some of the companie in which the factory was insured are: What Chee Mutual, Fire Insurance Company, the State, Hope, American and Blackstone, of Providence; Mill Owners',

organization of Italians could be so powerful as to dare attempt setting at defiance the laws of one of the oldest settled communities in the Union. The population of New-Orleans is something in excess of 210,000. There is not 5 per cent of that population Italian. What a horrible commentary it is upon the dest people that 5 per cent of ignorant Italians could set at defiance the judiciary and the laws. All those Italians were still in prison, those who were acquitted, as well as those concerning whom the jury disagreed; as member of the Stock Exchange was foreman of the jury; not an Italian was on the jury, and yet the shameful avowal is made that the known to be innocent and the supposed to be guilty had to be murdered in cold blood by a cowardly lawyer and a gang of ruffians.

I firmly believe that neither the lawyer nor the ruffians would have faced an armed Italian. The cause for this rot must be found in something else than a decire to punish guilty men. The shertiffs, the ladges the Mayor, the Governor, the Mr. Falton said that the company would not suffe facts have been developed that would seem to justify

> fine club-house at a cost of \$25,000. The new building will be at East Grand-st, and Jefferson-ave. It will be two stories in height with a basement. The bowling alleys, shooting gallery and billiard rooms will be on the first floor. The symnasium, reading and card rooms will be on the second floor. There will be a good sized hall for athletic exercises and sparring ex-

TO DEFEND A CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

"You would hardly utter this sentiment, would you,
Mr. Campbell, in Louislana?"

"I hope that violence and bloodshed may end. I hope that violence and bloodshed may end. I hope that no American in Italy may be made to suffer politicians of the city and county.

hibitions.

Charles Wirsching, a well-known German resident to Elizabeth, died yesteriay at his home, No. 23 Jacquesst, at the age of sixty-five. He for many years kept Washington Hall, a noted resort in the sixtles and seventies and patrenized by the leading politicians of the city and county.

EAST ORANGE.

R. G. HOPPER LEFT MANY WORTHLESS CHECKS. People in East Orange were startled yesterday to of the young men about town, had gone away under peculiar circumstances. He started for Tacoma, Wash, on March 10 with the purpose of starting in business there, leaving behind him a large number of dishonored checks and notes. The family is one of the best known in the Oranges. Inside A. Hopper was a wealthy resident of Newark and one of the founders of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Soon after his death his family removed to Fast Orange and built one of the hardsomest houses in the township at Central ave. and Hartfon-st. Raymond G. Hopper was a member of the Orange Club, of the Orange Athletic Club, of the Essex County Teboggan Club and a leader in Orange society. leader in Orange society.

A year or two ago his mother established him in

business as a member of the Consolidated Exchange, and with a friend he began the business of a broker the prison, let a heating prime their of cain. Let Mr. Parkerson and ted out as the numberers who and ted out as the number of some the day need the prime the death of the card, do much to rectify the islams. Of course the day need we will be spared the ravages of a finantity. As I have previous pure air, good food, suitable ones a pure air, good food, suitable ones a serve to ward off the appears, and off timantity and the time of the prime and off timantity and the time of the prime and the time of the prime and the time consequent prime who led the mob in New Orleact, that the prime who led the mob in New Greens, and the was greatly surprised to learn of her son's misdoings. She was confident, however, the led the day need to the prime the time of the prime that the world come out all right and pay his debts. The press of New Orleans the this was the principal reason for his going avay.

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NEWARK.

The officials of the various banks of the city have decided to close general business at noon on Saturdays beginning to morrow, in accordance with the provisions of a new law passed by the present Legislature, which provides that all notes and other obligations falling due on Saturday may be paid on the following Monday.

Alexander Osborne, eighty-two years old, divd in the Newark Almshouse yesterday. He said he did not believe in relation. At one time he was wealthy, refused the superintendency of the Philadelphia Mint years ago and he was one of the ploneer smelters of the United States.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY COUNTIES. PATERSON.-The Italians of Paterson held a large and orderly meeting in Turn Hall last night to protest against the New-Orleans lynching. The large hall was filled. Mr. Michelangelo, of "L'Eco d'Italia," hall was filled. Mr. Michelangelo, of "L'Eco d'Italia," was chairman, and made a speech in Italian, as did also did Mr. Malferrari, of "Il Progresso Italia Americano," and some Paterson Italians. There were also addresses in German. Most of the speeches were moderate in tone, but an Italian socialist of Paterson,

NEW-BRUNSWICK,—At attempt was seemingly made yesterday to poison officer Alich, who lately made a complaint, by which several participaters in a cock light was arrested. His wife made coffee for the family breakfast, and also used some of the water for making starch. A manesons taste called attention to the coffee, and it was set aside. Later the starch showed a peculiar appearance and chemists and carboic acid had been put in the water. The perpetrators of the affair are not known. . . . Miss Annie Van-Lew, while drawing water from a well in her father's yard yesterday accidentally fell into it. The well is thirty feel deep and it was fifteen minutes before her cries were heard. After a great deal of difficulty she was rescued nearly drowned.

HACKENSACK,—Forty-five men of this place paid

rescued nearly drowned.

HACKENSACK.—Forty-five men of this place paid \$5.50 each to a man who called himself Frank Harrman, to be made members of the Order of Juno. They were each to receive \$1,000 in seven years for an investment of about \$200. No local lodge was organized. George Harper, of Cleveland, Olio, the supreme president of the order, came here and said he did not know Hartman, who has left the town.

OTHER SUBURBAN TOWNS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WHITE PLAINS .- The Memorial Methodist Epis opal Church, which has been closed during the last four months, while carpenters, decorators and painters have been renovating it, at a cost of \$7,000, was opened for services last night, when an organ concerwas given on the large, new organ. The organ is back of the pulpit, and has a compass of fifty-eight notes. It is 20 feet long, 25 feet high and 7 feet deep. In all, it has twenty-five registers, three pedals and 1,008 separate pipes.

YONKERS.—Horatio Shonnard, the twelve-year-old son of Colonel Frederick Shonnard, and grandson of Horatio Seymour, met with a painful accident last evening, which may result in the total disability of his right hand. The boy, with some companions, found some shells charged with dynamite. He took some of the shells home with him, and connected one with the poles of a battery which was in the house. The shell exploded, shattering the boy's right hand.

MOUNT VERNON.—The Rev. Dr. Oliver Dyer, who was official stenographer of the United States Senato for many years, has consented to give a lecture on "The Life and Character of Andrew Jackson," for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Hospital fund, on April 30.

PEEKSKILL.-Miss Emma L. Horne, seventeen years old, a teacher and well known in society, died on Wednesday from pneumonia. The funeral will be held this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

THE ROBBER LAY IN AMBUSH WITH A SANDBAG. Albert Fraylor, who is in the employ of Henry Bennett, a milkman of Cypress Hills, says he was the victim of highwaymen on Wednesday night, near old Union Course. He says that he met a woman on a rapid-transit train whom he knew as Emma Bond; and that she invited him to get off the train at Woodhaven and take a walk with her. They started distance when Fraylor, as he alleges, was attacked by a man who sprang from behind a tree and struck him with a sand-club, knocking him down. Fraylor him with a sand-club, knocking him down. Fraylor said that the blow nearly stunned him, but he recognized his assailant as Daniel Kehoe. He says that he was robbed of \$175 in cash, and a gold watch and chain. Fraylor believes that the woman, Emma Bond, was the accomplice of his assailant. Fraylor reported the matter to the authorities yesterday morning. The officers are working on the case.

JAMAICA.-Ex-Judge Morris Fosdick is dangerously ill at his home, in Jamaica. He was stricken with apoplexy yesterday morning. There is little chance of his recovery. Mr. Fosdick, who is nearly eighty years old, was formerly County Judgo and Surrogate of Queens County.

ALONG THE SOUND. BRIDGEPORT.-The Rev. W. H. Lewis, of Larchmont, N. Y., has accepted an invitation to become rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at a salary of \$3,000.

From The Boston Advectiser.

Cengress in 1883 gave the power to make regulations regarding United states vessels to the Commissioner of Navigation. Boston yachtsmen and W. W. Bates, the present Commissioner, cannot very well get along together. The Boston yachtsmen have taken an idea into their heads that Mr. Bates has a gradge against them, and is trying to put them to no end of trouble. In years past Boston's Collector of Customs, through the clearance office, has exempted yachts from registration as regular trading vessels. The navigation 'may,' If he chooses, require yachts to take out the regular papers of registration. The statute does not require that he 'shull' so require them. And in the absence of any such explicit order yachts have not been obliged to register in Boston.

But last year Mr. Bates is sued a circular, demanding that all yachts should be registered, and obtain from Washington an official number and letter. The order was late in coming out, and a goot many of the yachts had gone east for the season. Colonel Colby wrote a letter to Commissioner Bates, saying that it was im-From The Boston Advectiser.

reissned if, and now there is no escape. Every yacht over five tons must be registered just the same as trading vessels.

In order to be so registered, there are numerous

### AN OVERWORKED PUBLISHER.

Beston letter to The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The publishers of "The Youth's Companion" are Perry Mason & Co., but not many people outside of newspaper circles are aware that there is not, nor ever has been, such a person as "Perry Mason," and that the "Co." is just as mythical. The founder of the paper had a mane which for some reason he did not think would catch the public, and so he substitated the paperly Imaginary firm name of "Perry Mason & Co." for his own. For many years the publisher and owner has been Damel 8, Ford. This man is the one who has made the paper what it is. As its circulation and advertising patronnge increased to enormous proportions he hept on manualing every detail of the business. He date everything, and all his employes were simply clerks. His choice was final as to every article that went into the paper, he made up its pages; every stevertising contract had to be brought to him; every item of expenditure had to be brought to him; every item of expenditure had to be personally authorized by him. Although his assistants in every department were the most able that money could hire, he thought they didn't understand just what to do every time, and scarcely dared leave the office for fear they might male some terrible blunder. Of course there could be bus one end to all this; he appreached a stage of nervous prestration. The doctor ordered a long sea voyage; the patient wouldn't hear to it, but finally agreed to go out on a yacht for three days in the least busy part of one week. He instructed his subordinates carefully as to what should be done in his absence, and then, full of misgivings, went on board of the yacht and was carried out to sea. But all unknown to him the doctor had pleeded the captain of the yacht and was carried on the very first. So good a time did the tired publisher have, and so much was he carried away by the novelty, that he never said anything about being put ashore when the three days were up, and when, the mext day or so, his friend the captain gently intimate Reston letter to The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

## From The St. Louis Globe Democrat: New-York letter.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat: New-York letter.

A prominent confectioner says: "The big confectioners all along firoadway lose hundreds of dollars every season by the 'candy sneak thieves.' That is the term we all use when speaking of the class of people who come in the shop, buy 10 cents' worth of dainties of some description and flich a quarter's worth of candy off the counters. Why don't we put wire screens over the candy? For this reason: the majority of our customers are wealthy people who spend large sums of money for bonbons, canded flowers and conserves. We are pleased to have these people help themselves to whatever is on the counter. They are regular customers, and we can afford to have them do so. If we had the wire screens they would think we were mean and stings. No, there is no help for it. I have instructed my clerks to look displeased and all that sort of thing, but it won't work. There is one hady who comes in here regularly once a week. She invariably takes 25 cents' worth of candles. I calculate to lose that small amount every week, for I assure you she eats fully that much worth of imported candles every time she comes in. One of my clerks spoke to her one day about it and told her she must not do it. she took some more candy and told the clerk not to loke. Talk about cheek! That woman has enough her one day about It and told her she must not do he sibe took some more candy and told the clerk not to loke. Talk about cheek! That woman has enough for three people. There is no way of getting rid of the 'candy sneak-thieves' that I can see."

Chara-Don't you know who that fellow is whom you didn't recognize when he howed to you?

Mand-Certainly. I met him at Old Point, but I have since learned that he is only a common clerk.

Chara-Don't you have made the mistake of your life. He is cierk in a candy store.—(Brooklyn Life.)